

that it is a small species of *Blastocerus*; but it differs from both the Guazu pucú (*B. paludosus*) and the Guazuti (*B. campestris*) in the form of the horns; and its size and the name, the "wood-deer," show that its habits are different from the *B. campestris* or *B. paludosus*; and I therefore propose to call it *B. sylvestris*. The species may be thus described:—

Blastocerus sylvestris. (The Wood-Deer.)

Horns short, slender, smoothish, forked above; the front snag elongate, projecting forwards, and suddenly rather angularly bent upwards, with a slight tubercle on the middle of the lower edge, and a small snag rather below it on the inner side of the upper edge.

The skull shows all the signs of full age; but the sutures between the bones are very well marked, and very much dentated and interlocked.

Hab. Brazil (Rev. G. T. Hudson.)

This deer has nothing to do with the "Cariacou deer" (*Cervus nemoralis*) figured by Colonel Hamilton Smith in the 'Animal Kingdom,' iv. p. 137, t., which has horns different from those of any other animal that has occurred to me. I am inclined to think they are deformed.

Dolphins from the Cape of Good Hope.

By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.

M. van Beneden, in the 'Bulletin Acad. Roy. de Belgique' for July 1873, has described and figured two drawings of Cetacea from the Cape of Good Hope, which he observed in the album of the Comte de Castelnau. He calls one *Orca capensis*, Gray, ♀, and the other *Lagenorhynchus de Castelnau*. The drawing of the *Orca* was named *Delphinus Heavisidii* by Castelnau, which M. van Beneden considers a synonym of *Orca capensis*; but I believe this to be a mistake. They are two most distinct animals; and M. van Beneden has misunderstood the Comte de Castelnau's note about the teeth, regarding the number on one side, $\frac{23}{24}$, as meaning the number on the two sides; and the *Orca capensis*, Van Beneden (Bull. Acad. Roy. Belgique, t. xxxvi. f. 1) is *Eutopia Heavisidii*, Gray, Suppl. Cat. Seals and Whales, p. 75.

There is no account of the bones and teeth of *Lagenorhynchus de Castelnau*; but I should consider, from the figure, that it is a species of the restricted genus *Delphinus*.

M. van Beneden observes, "Les Lagénorhynques du Dr. Gray établis d'après des crânes du British Museum, sont d'origine inconnue," overlooking the fact that the animal of *Lagenorhynchus albirostris* and *L. leucopleurus* have been figured, and are known to inhabit the North Sea.

Delphinus Castelnau is distinct from *D. Morei* and *D. Walkeri*, from the S. Atlantic, as it has a black, and they have a white, forehead at the base of the beak.

Experiments on the Scolex of Tænia mediocanellata.
By M. SAINT-CYR.

Three Cestoid worms live as parasites in the human intestine, namely:—*Tænia solium*, derived from the *Cysticercus cellulose* of the pig; *Bothriocephalus latus*, the scolex of which, according to Bertolus and Knoch, lives in fishes of the genus *Salmo*; and *Tænia mediocanellata*, which was long confounded with *T. solium*, from which it was distinguished in 1853 by Küchenmeister, its chief difference being in its unarmed head.

The history of this last worm is much less complete than that of *Tænia solium*. We only know that Leuckart having administered ova of *T. mediocanellata* to calves, obtained an abundant development of *Cysticerci* in their muscles, and that these *Cysticerci* encysted in the calves had all the characters of *T. mediocanellata*.

M. Saint-Cyr has repeated Leuckart's experiments, with the following results. He administered four proglottides of *T. mediocanellata* to a healthy young heifer six weeks old, which was still nourished exclusively by its mother's milk. There were soon formed under the tongue two small hard tumours, exactly like those observed in the same region in pigs affected with measles. The heifer was not killed until 224 days after the ingestion of the proglottides; cysticercal tumours were found, but the worms were all dead.

On the 2nd of April M. Saint-Cyr had an opportunity of repeating his experiments. He administered forty proglottides of *T. mediocanellata* to a sucking calf four weeks old. On the 21st of April a granulation was observed on the lower surface of the tongue; and this increased a little until the 26th of May, when the calf was killed, 54 days after the ingestion of the proglottides. Twenty *Cysticerci* were found scattered here and there in the conjunctive tissues, two under the mucous membrane of the tongue, six along the œsophagus, and the rest in the subperitoneal conjunctive tissue.

The author describes the parasite as dwelling in a cyst about the size of a cherry, having thick and strong walls. After the removal of the cyst the *Cysticercus* is of about the size of a pea, and of a spherical form. Its membrane is very delicate and transparent, and filled with a limpid fluid; at one point there is a small white spot, pierced by a very small aperture, indicating the place where the head is invaginated. The head is tetragonal, truncated at its anterior part, quite destitute of rostellum and hooks, but furnished with four round, thick, and nearly terminal suckers. The greatest dimension of the head is 1·20 millim.; and the diameter of the vesicle is 3 millims.—*Comptes Rendus*, August 25, 1873, p. 536.